

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 8, 1854.

[REPRINTED.]

UTICA, N. Y.

CURTISS & WHITE, PRINTERS, 171 GENESEE STREET.

1863.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

ALFRED MUNSON, PRESIDENT, UTICA.
T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., ALBANY.
CHARLES A. MANN, UTICA.
SILAS D. CHILDS, "
NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, UTICA.
WILLIAM B. WELLES, "
S. NEWTON DEXTER, WHITESBORO.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, AUBURN.
E. A. GRAHAM, UTICA.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

N. D. BENEDICT, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.
JOHN P. GRAY, M.D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D., SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
W. S. HEADLEY, M. D., THIRD ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
HENRY B. BARTLETT, STEWARD.
MRS. BARTLETT, MATRON.

EDMUND A. WETMORE, TREASURER, UTICA.

UTICA, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

To the Honorable Speaker of the Assembly :

SIR : Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Respectfully yours,

A. MUNSON,
N. DEVEREUX,
CHAS. A. MANN,
S. D. CHILDS,
W. B. WELLES,
S. N. DEXTER,
E. A. GRAHAM,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.



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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the Year Ending December 1st, 1853.

The Managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum respectfully submit the following Report:

The results of the institution under our charge have been no less beneficial than in any previous year of its existence.

The annual report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, shows that a larger number of patients were received into the Asylum the last year than in any previous year, and that sixty applications for admission were refused for want of room for their accommodation.

The whole number admitted since the Asylum was opened, on the 16th of January, 1843, is 3,923; of whom 1,625 have been discharged recovered, 55 much improved, 598 improved, 753 unimproved, and 446 have died.

The number admitted during the year was 424; giving a total of 849 under treatment in the course of the year. Of this number, 169 were discharged recovered, 21 much improved, 45 improved, 129 unimproved, and 39 have died; leaving 446 remaining at the end of the year. We refer to the report of the Superintendent for a full statement of the operations and results of the Asylum during the year.

The labors and responsibilities of the Superintendent and his assistants have for the last year been peculiarly arduous, owing to the work being executed in carrying out the plan referred to in our last report, for warming the entire establishment by steam, and providing for a more perfect system of ventilation. They have devoted themselves to the performance of their duties with untiring zeal, and have done all the labor that their health and strength would allow, and the results of the year show that their efforts in the care and treatment of the unfor-

tunate class for whom this institution was founded, have been blessed with success.

We regret to be compelled to state that the health of our Superintendent, Doctor Benedict, became seriously impaired during the last summer, and that he felt it his duty, in accordance with the advice of his medical friends, and with the full concurrence of the Board of Managers, to spend the winter in the more genial climate of the South, with the hope of restoring his strength and health, and being able to resume his labors in the Asylum on his return in the spring. Under these circumstances, we felt that it was due to him to grant him leave of absence for the winter, and to continue his salary.

In the meantime, the responsible charge and care of the institution has been intrusted to his efficient first assistant, Dr. John P. Gray, who by law becomes the acting Superintendent during the Superintendent's absence. Dr. Gray has been aided by Dr. Edwin H. Van Deusen, second assistant, who has had much experience in hospital practice in the city of New York.

We indulge the hope that Dr. Benedict's residence in a warmer climate for the winter, may be the means of restoring his impaired health, and that he may on his return resume the responsible situation in the Asylum which he has hitherto filled with signal ability and efficiency.

The annual report of the Treasurer, which is herewith submitted, shows the receipts and expenditures for the year. From this it will appear that the current receipts for the support of patients have been equal to the current expenses of the year, leaving a balance of cash in the Treasurer's hands of \$2,561 05. The recently enhanced price of flour, meat, and all other provisions, may render it necessary for us to increase the price per week heretofore charged for the support of patients, to enable us to pay the current expenses for the ensuing year. It will be with regret that we shall resort to this measure, and shall only do it under a full conviction of its necessity.

In 1852, the Legislature appropriated the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars to enable us to dispense with our former mode of warming the Asylum by hot-air furnaces, which by long use had become substantially worn out, and substituting therefor fixtures for warming the whole establishment by steam, and at the same time introducing, in connection with our plan of warming by steam, a more perfect and efficient mode of ventilation. Some new apparatus for warming had become indispensable to the comfort of the household, as well as to

secure the buildings against the danger of fire, to which they are necessarily exposed by the use of hot-air furnaces. No one who has not been conversant with institutions where a large number of persons are kept together, can fully appreciate the importance or the advantages of thorough ventilation, or know how much the health and comfort of the inmates depend on their living in a pure and healthful atmosphere.

The best mode of warming and ventilating public buildings does not seem to have received the attention in this country that its importance demands. We regarded the proposed change in this institution of the greatest moment to its future usefulness, and in maturing and perfecting our plan, were desirous of availing ourselves of the knowledge and experience of those who had bestowed most attention to the subject, and who were gentlemen of conceded ability and eminence in their profession. We, therefore, felt it our duty to visit other institutions, where the most improved mode of warming and ventilating had been recently tried with the best success. We also invited Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, Boston, and Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to visit us, with the view of availing ourselves of their knowledge and experience in perfecting our plans. The plan adopted by us received their approval, after careful examination. The time consumed in these investigations, and in drawing and maturing our plans for the work, delayed its commencement until the beginning of last summer.

In the original construction of the Asylum buildings, no adequate mode of warming and ventilating was provided for, and we consequently found the execution of the work more expensive than we had anticipated before its commencement.

It was necessary to vacate that part of the building where the cutting of the flues for the introduction of warm air and for ventilation was being carried on, and we, therefore, in the crowded condition of the Asylum, found it impracticable to attempt in one season the construction of heating and ventilating flues, and warm-air chambers, for more than one-half of the establishment. For a full and detailed account of what has thus far been done in executing the plan adopted, we refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

From this it will be seen that a new building, 130 by 40 feet, has been erected, for the boilers, engine, and blowers, and for a wash-room and drying-room, a convenience much needed in the institution. In this building are placed two drop flue boilers of eight feet diameter and twenty-six feet long, connected with a chimney ten feet in diameter at the base, and one hundred feet in height. These boilers are intended

to generate sufficient steam to warm the entire establishment, and to drive the engine for pumping water. The steam is also designed to be used in washing, cooking, and heating water for bathing.

The boilers, engine, and fixtures were made and put up by Messrs. Corliss & Nightingale, of Providence, pursuant to a contract made with them on the 15th March last, at a cost of about \$11,000.

The steam pipes for heating the air chambers, consisting of 53,000 feet of one inch wrought iron pipe, and 1,600 feet of three-quarter inch pipe, and 1,700 feet of cast iron pipe, with the necessary fittings, have been furnished and put up by Mr. Joseph Nason, of the city of New York, who has had much experience in this kind of work, under a contract made with him on the the 28th July last, at the price of \$21,500.

The cost of the work, which it was not possible to estimate beforehand with any accuracy, has been greater than we anticipated before we commenced it; but it was a work indispensable to be done, and which we think will be, when completed, the best constructed apparatus for warming and ventilating so large an institution that has yet been tried. If it answers the purposes intended, it will greatly add to the health and comfort of the patients, and increase the security of the buildings against the hazards of fire.

In addition to the appropriation before mentioned, \$20,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature. We have expended, of the money appropriated to the time of making this report, (Feb. 1, 1854,) the following amounts :

Paid for mason work,.....	\$ 9,380 81
carpenter work,	2,044 77
brick,.....	3,375 61
stone, lime, and sand,.....	2,228 12
paints and painting (including \$930 paints on hand,)	2,904 43
water lime and stone lime,.....	1,266 96
timber and lumber,.....	2,844 16
iron castings and plumbing,.....	3,359 12
cut stone,.....	732 39
slate roofing,.....	593 67
glass,.....	71 39
Paid Corliss & Nightingale, on contract,.....	4,100 00
Joseph Nason,.....	9,626 00
for transportation of boilers and engine,.....	608 25
Joseph Nason, for steam pump,.....	405 00
Francis Rudolph, draftsman and superintendent,.....	1,154 32

Tuttle & Bailey, N. Y., for registers and freight,.....	672 42
laborers, cleaning, &c.,.....	1,064 08
miscellaneous items,.....	113 61
	<hr/>
	\$46,545 11

About seven thousand dollars is still due to Messrs. Corliss & Nightingale, on their contract, and about twelve thousand dollars to Mr. Joseph Nason, on his contract; and some other bills yet remain unsettled. According to the best estimate we can make, the further sum of thirty-two thousand dollars will be required to pay for the work now nearly completed, which leaves the heating and ventilating flues, hot-air chambers and radiating pipes, for one-half the Asylum, still to be provided for. Mr. Nason's estimate of the cost of the piping and fixtures for the remaining portions of the buildings is twenty thousand dollars, and the estimate of the cost of the mason work yet required to be done, made by the mason who has done the work already performed, is \$9,200. The carpenters' work, painting, and other work, and fixtures, necessary to complete the plan for warming and ventilating the remaining half of the establishment, is estimated by us at nine thousand dollars, making in all thirty-eight thousand dollars. This sum, we confidently think, will enable us to complete the entire work.

It will be seen that we are obliged to ask the Legislature for an appropriation, in all, of \$60,000, to enable us to pay for the work commenced the last summer, and to provide the necessary fixtures for warming and ventilating the remaining half of the Asylum buildings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MUNSON,
S. N. DEXTER,
CHARLES A. MANN,
WM. B. WELLES,
S. D. CHILDS,
N. DEVEREUX,
E. A. GRAHAM,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum:

The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and payments for the year ending November 30, 1853 :

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 1, 1852, to Dec. 1, 1853.

From sundry counties and towns for support of patients, ..	\$ 44,247 79
“ sundry private patients,	25,494 21
“ the State Treasurer, for salaries,	5,057 60
“ “ “ for insane convicts,	3,361 99
“ “ “ for Mark Jack, (an Indian,)	147 29
“ “ “ for heating, ventilating, and re- pairs,	33,000 00
“ “ “ for improving grounds,	2,000 00
“ the Steward, for oxen sold,	300 00
“ “ for a horse sold,	65 00
“ “ for hides, pelts, &c., sold,	1,133 54
	<hr/>
	\$114,807 42

PAYMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1852, to Dec. 1, 1853.

For balance of last account,	\$ 775 66
provisions and household stores,	27,997 89
furniture,	3,893 31
attendants, assistants, and labor,	13,568 86
fuel and lights,	8,206 41
miscellaneous expenses,	240 18
farm, barn, garden, and grounds,	5,194 07
books, stationary, and printing,	444 16

Steward's petty expenses,.....	700 00
salaries of officers,.....	5,057 60
medicines and medical supplies,.....	642 96
additions, alterations, and repairs,.....	5,201 36
clothing of patients (advances,).....	5,652 48
patients' miscellaneous account,.....	307 39
refunding to sundry patients on leaving the Asylum,..	334 62
warming, ventilating, and repairing buildings,.....	33,687 56
improvement of front grounds,.....	341 86
Dec. 1, 1853, balance in the Treasury,.....	2,561 05
	<hr/>
	\$114,807 42

EDMUND A. WETMORE, *Treasurer.*

UTICA, December 1, 1853.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the Year Ending November 30, 1853.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the regulations of the institution, the following report is respectfully submitted:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number of patients at the commencement of the year,	215	210	425
Admitted during the year,	251	173	424
Whole number treated,	466	383	849
Discharged,	227	176	403
Remaining Nov. 30th, 1853,	239	207	446
Average number resident during the year,			423
Discharged, recovered,	95	74	169
much improved,	11	10	21
improved,	26	19	45
unimproved,	76	53	129
Died,	19	20	39
	227	176	403

The number of admissions has been greater by thirty-four than last year, fifty-one more men and twenty-seven less women. The number of males admitted has exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the institution. The diminished number of females was owing to the progress of improvements hereafter to be mentioned.

Notwithstanding the large number received, sixty applications were refused; and the refusals would doubtless have been augmented, had not certain parts of the State become acquainted with our condition,

and treated many of the insane in county houses, who otherwise would have been sent to the Asylum. No patients of the pauper or indigent classes were refused, although admission was sometimes delayed. The numerous applications for the admission of urgent cases compelled us to require the removal of many public and private patients, whom a wise economy, both as regarded counties and friends, would otherwise have detained here. Some returned to their families, others to county houses, and a few, after repeated efforts, were enabled to gain admission to institutions in other States. Forty-seven were thus discharged, each one of whom being equivalent to a refusal, makes a total of one hundred and seven persons for whom we have been unable to afford accommodation.

The removal of the insane to county houses, must always be a source of regret, especially while partial reason remains. Some of those sent away were harmless, helpless creatures, requiring great care and constant watchfulness, more than could possibly be given them in ordinary county houses. Others were noisy, furious persons, who in a well-regulated asylum could be made tolerably comfortable, and cared for without restraint or seclusion, but in a poor house would be doomed to both most of the time. In some of these, habits of industry and cleanliness had been acquired, and were practiced mechanically, while under the vigilant supervision of responsible attendants, but which would soon be given up when left to themselves and the surveillance generally exercised in poor houses.

It is always sad to see these cases go, and feel the certainty of the fate before them; still it is necessary, and must be continued until adequate accommodations are provided for all the insane. They must be removed in order to make room for recent cases constantly pressing for admission. This, we say, is necessary in the existing state of affairs, but it cannot be considered expedient in economy or sound in principle.

This important subject has been alluded to in the reports since 1848. Then Dr. Brigham found it necessary to send away unpromising cases, and the necessity has steadily increased. We are happy to state that many county officers plead for the prolonged residence of patients while there is any hope of improvement. This pleasing fact shows that public opinion is in favor of that enlightened policy which can perceive error in placing insane, diseased persons, in houses erected only for the care of the poor, and that it is trespassing upon the rights of both these unfortunate classes to place them thus indiscriminately together. The insane are so much given up to their tempers and passions, as to render

them unsuitable for association with the ordinary inmates of county houses, who too frequently are unable to govern themselves in the same respects. Should it not be considered a principle in political economy and morals, as it is in medicine, that all the insane require treatment in special establishments? The erection of another asylum was mentioned in the last annual report, and recommended by his excellency Governor Seymour, in his annual message, January, 1853.

Statistics of the Asylum, from its opening, January 16th, 1843, to December 1st, 1853.

Total number of admissions,.....	3,923
“ “ discharges,.....	3,477
“ “ discharged recovered,.....	1,625
“ “ “ much improved,.....	55
“ “ “ improved,.....	598
“ “ “ unimproved,.....	753
“ “ died,.....	446

Ages of those admitted, and of those discharged recovered, during the year ending November 30th, 1853.

AGE.	Admitted.			Discharged recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,.....	23	12	35	13	6	19
“ 20 to 30,.....	80	48	128	23	25	48
“ 30 to 40,.....	59	51	110	18	24	42
“ 40 to 50,.....	44	39	83	20	10	30
“ 50 to 60,.....	28	15	43	16	5	21
“ 60 to 70,.....	10	6	16	2	3	5
“ 70 to 80,.....	7	2	9	3	1	4
Total,.....	251	173	424	95	74	169

Of the four hundred and twenty-four admitted, eighty males and ten females were intemperate ; sixty-nine males and thirty-one females addicted to the use of tobacco. Twenty-nine of the whole number received an academic, and three hundred and two a common school education. Sixty-five could read and write, twenty-eight had no education. One hundred and forty-two men and forty-five women were not connected with any religious denomination or society.

Civil condition of 424 patients admitted :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,.....	121	94	215
Single,.....	120	65	185
Widowers,.....	10		10
Widows,.....		14	14
Total,.....	251	173	424

NATIVITY.

New York,.....	281	Canada,.....	4
Ireland,.....	53	Scotland,.....	3
Connecticut,.....	20	France,.....	1
England,.....	17	Virginia,.....	1
Massachusetts,.....	10	Maryland,.....	1
Germany,.....	7	District of Columbia,.....	1
Pennsylvania,.....	6	Ohio,.....	1
Vermont,.....	5	New Jersey,.....	1
New Hampshire,.....	5	Switzerland,.....	1
Wales,.....	5	Maine,.....	1
			424

OCCUPATION.

Farmers,.....	69	Tanners and curriers,.....	2
Farm laborers,.....	25	Tobacconists,.....	2
Laborers,.....	52	Lawyer,.....	1
Merchants,.....	11	Engineer,.....	1
Carpenters,.....	10	Dentist,.....	1
Clerks,.....	9	Silversmith,.....	1
Schoolboys,.....	8	Tinner,.....	1
Shoemakers,.....	7	Machinist,.....	1
Physicians,.....	5	Confectioner,.....	1
Pedlars,.....	5	Printer,.....	1
Tailors,.....	4	Weaver,.....	1
Coopers,.....	4	Stone mason,.....	1
Blacksmiths,.....	4	Wagon maker,.....	1
Teachers,.....	3	File maker,.....	1
Clergymen,.....	3	Horticulturist,.....	1
Grocers,.....	3	House keepers,.....	65
Tallow chandler,.....	3	House work,.....	84
Cabinet makers,.....	3	Seamstresses,.....	14
Quack doctors,.....	2	School girls,.....	5
Painters and Glaziers,.....	2	Factory girls,.....	3

Harness makers,	2	Instructresses,	2
Total,			424

PROBABLE CAUSE OF DERANGEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance and vice,	61	3	64
Masturbation,	56	1	57
Spiritual rappings,	10	4	14
Puerperal, .....	..	15	15
Domestic trouble,	5	25	30
Change of life, .....	..	11	11
Dyspepsia and constipation,	13	55	68
Defective training,	2	2	4
Grief,	6	11	17
Malaria,	3	3	6
Phthisis,	6	3	9
Hereditary predisposition,	4	..	4
Fatigue and anxiety, .....	..	10	10
Predisposition from previous attack,	9	8	17
Epilepsy,	6	..	6
Business perplexities,	12	..	12
Menstrual irregularities, .....	..	17	17
Injuries of head,	5	1	6
Old age,	3	1	4
Religious excitement,	3	2	5
Want and destitution,	3	5	8
Want of occupation,	1	..	1
Seduction, ..	..	3	3
Disappointment in love,	2	4	6
Excessive venery,	4	..	4
Miscarriages, .....	..	3	3
Chorea,	1	..	1
Fright,	1	..	1
Disappointed expectations,	1	..	1
Loss of sleep,	6	5	11
Measles, .....	..	1	1
Erysipelas, .....	..	2	2
Coup de soleil,	1	..	1
Disease of heart, .....	..	1	1
Disease of ear, ..	1	..	1
Tumor in brain, .....	..	1	1

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remorse,.....	1	1	2
Child bearing,.....	..	2	2
Pleuritis,.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia,.....	1	..	1
Congestion of lungs,.....	1	..	1
Intemperance of father,.....	2	..	2
Neuralgia,.....	..	1	1
Loss of property,.....	1	..	1
Novel reading,.....	..	2	2
Deafness,.....	..	1	1
Hysteria,.....	..	3	3
Scrofula,.....	1	..	1
Pregnancy,.....	..	5	5
Chronic diarrhœa,.....	1	..	1
Acute rheumatism,.....	..	1	1
Excessive depletion,.....	..	1	1
Congenital imbecility,.....	1	..	1
Unascertained,.....	16	9	25
Total,.....	251	173	424

It will be perceived from the following table that eleven cases have been received in which the mental affection was complicated with epilepsy. In six of these, epilepsy came on at puberty, preceded the derangement, and was the exciting cause. In the others the epilepsy commenced in childhood and early induced dementia. In the table of causes, these two cases are put down to the intemperance of father, the father being represented as in a state of beastly drunkenness most of the time, for a few years previous to their birth. Nine of the whole number of epileptics had a drunken parentage, and in some this vice extended several generations back. A larger number of cases of general paralysis have been received than in any previous year. Six of these had intemperate parentage, three of whom had also a drunken and licentious ancestry.

FORM OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustive mania,.....	2	5	7
Acute mania,.....	53	55	108
Sub acute mania,.....	41	22	63
Chronic mania,.....	26	19	45
Periodic mania,.....	19	17	36

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Monomania,	2	3	5
Monomania of fear,	2	..	2
Monomania of suspicion,	3	..	3
Monomania of unseen agency,	2	2	4
Moral insanity,	6	1	7
Hysteromania, . . . . .	..	4	4
Melancholia,	20	23	43
Acute dementia,	9	3	12
Dementia,	41	16	57
Senile dementia,	3	..	3
Mania with epilepsy,	6	2	8
Mania with general paralysis,	1	..	1
Dementia with epilepsy,	3	..	3
Dementia with general paralysis,	5	1	6
Idiocy with epilepsy,	1	..	1
Mania-a-potu,	3	..	3
Drunkenness,	3	..	3
Total,	251	173	424

DURATION OF INSANITY, PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION, OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE
CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	WELL.		USUAL HEALTH.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week,	12	6	..	..	18
“ 1 month,	15	6	..	..	21
“ 2 months,	10	9	..	..	19
“ 3 “	5	10	2	..	17
“ 4 “	4	1	..	..	5
“ 5 “	2	2	..	..	4
“ 6 “	4	5	1	..	10
“ 7 “ . . . . .	..	2	..	..	2
“ 8 “	1	2	..	..	3
“ 9 “	1	2	..	..	3
“ 11 “	1	3	..	..	4
“ 1 year,	4	2	2	4	12
“ 2 “	4	4	3	2	13
“ 3 “	5	2	3	..	10
“ 4 “ . . . . .	..	2	1	2	5
“ 5 “	1	..	1	1	3
Over 5 “ . . . . .	..	..	13	7	20
Total,					169

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

		WELL.		USUAL HEALTH.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	.....	4	1	..	..	5
" 2 months,	.....	14	5	7	1	27
" 3 "	.....	10	5	4	1	20
" 4 "	.....	11	6	6	..	23
" 5 "	.....	7	5	1	..	13
" 6 "	.....	5	7	..	1	13
" 7 "	.....	5	3	2	1	11
" 8 "	.....	1	4	2	2	9
" 9 "	.....	..	7	1	4	12
" 10 "	.....	2	1	2	..	5
" 11 "	.....	..	5	..	..	5
" 1 year,	.....	1	4	..	1	6
" 2 "	.....	6	4	1	2	13
" 3 "	.....	3	1	..	1	5
" 4 "	.....	..	1	..	1	2
Total,		.....169				

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Well.	Usual Health.	Well.	Usual Health.	Well.	Usual Health.
Exhaustive mania,.....	2	..	6	..	8	..
Acute mania,.....	26	..	22	..	48	..
Sub acute mania,.....	13	..	7	..	20	..
Chronic mania,.....	4	..	4	..	8	..
Periodic mania,.....	..	16	..	14	..	30
Monomania,.....	1	..	2	..	3	..
Monomania of fear,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Monomania of suspicion,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hysteromania,.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dementia, .....	..	..	2	..	2	..
Acute dementia,.....	7	..	1	..	8	..
Mania with epilepsy,....	..	3	..	..	..	3
Melancholia,	8	..	12	..	20	..
Moral insanity,.....	4	..	1	..	5	..
Drunkenness,.....	..	7	..	..	..	7
Mania-a-potu,.....	3	..	..	..	3	..
Total,.....	69	26	58	16	127	42

In the one hundred and twenty-seven cases discharged well, in the above table, the insanity was a first attack. In a number, the disease existed over a year before admission, and they were recovered under protracted treatment. These were persons laboring under melancholia and dementia. None of those discharged well in 1852 have returned. Several of the above cases of periodic mania, however, were discharged in usual health last year. Under the head of moral insanity, we place five. In two of these, one of each sex, the disease commenced with puberty, and was characterized by almost entire perversion of the moral sense. The establishment of the menstrual function in the one, and the natural constitutional change in the other, restored soundness.

TABLE SHOWING THE PER-CENTAGE OF RECOVERIES ON THE AVERAGE POPULATION, AND THE ADMISSIONS OF EACH YEAR.

ON AVERAGE POPULATION.				ON ADMISSIONS.		
Year.	Average population.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1843	109	53	48.62	276	53	19.20
1844	236	132	55.93	275	132	48.80
1845	265	135	50.94	293	135	46.07
1846	283	133	46.99	237	133	39.46
1847	415	187	45.06	428	187	43.69
1848	474	174	36.70	405	174	42.96
1849	454	203	44.71	362	203	56.07
1850	433	171	39.49	367	171	46.59
1851	440	112	25.45	366	112	30.60
1852	441	156	35.37	390	156	40.00
1853	423	169	39.95	424	169	39.85

The per-centage of recoveries on the whole number of admissions, since the opening of the Asylum, is 41.42 per cent.; and on the average population 40.90 per cent. This must be considered a very satisfactory result, in an institution, where, at least in one-third of the persons received, the insanity was of long standing.

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Insanity.	Form on admission.	Duration before admission.	In the Asylum.	Cause of death.
Male, ..	41	Domestic trouble.....	Monomania.....	5 months.	4 months, 1 day..	Cerebral effusion.
" ..	38	Loss of property.....	Chronic dementia.....	1½ years..	1 month, 27 days.	Exhaustion.
" ..	42	Intemperance.....	Periodic mania.....	4 years...	5 months, 8 days.	Pericarditis.
" ..	25	" ..	Sub acute mania.....	3 weeks..	1 yr. 2 mos. 24 ds.	General paralysis.
" ..	33	" ..	Acute mania.....	5 " ..	7 months, 3 days..	Typhoid fever.
" ..	30	" ..	Chronic dementia.....	Unknown..	5 " 3 "	Exhaustion.
" ..	30	Intemperance of father..	Dementia with epilepsy	8 years...	3 " 7 "	Epilepsy.
" ..	29	Masturbation.....	Sub acute mania.....	3 months.	1 yr. 9 mos. 24 ds.	General paralysis.
" ..	48	Phthisis.....	Acute mania.....	21 days...	1 month, 12 days.	Phthisis.
" ..	36	Intemperance.....	Acute mania.....	4 weeks..	7 months, 18 days.	Phleg. erysipelas.
" ..	16	Chronic diarrhoea.....	Dementia.....	5 months.	2 " 27 "	Chronic diarrhoea.
" ..	25	Intemperance and vice...	Acute mania.....	2 " ..	1 month, 17 days.	Phthisis.
" ..	23	Masturbation	Dementia.....	4 years...	1 yr. 9 mos. 3 days.	Phthisis.
" ..	42	Intemperance	" ..	10 " ..	2 months, 7 days.	Phthisis.
" ..	33	Intemperance and vice...	" ..	3 " ..	21 days,.....	Phthisis.
" ..	63	Domestic trouble.....	Periodic mania.....	10 " ..	2 yrs. 10 mos. 6 ds.	General paralysis.
" ..	47	Intemperance	General paralysis.....	1 yr. 6 ms.	5 months, 15 days.	General paralysis.

Male, ..	29	Intemperance.....	Mania with epilepsy...	5 days...	20.....	Epilepsy.
"	39	Malaria.....	Acute mania.....	3 years...	3 days.....	Erysipelas wounds received prior to admission.
Female	16	Phthisis.....	Dementia.....	2½ months	4 months.....	Phthisis.
"	51	Change of life.....	Acute mania.....	1 month..	1 month, 11 days.	Dysentery.
"	45	Phthisis.....	Melancholia.....	6 months.	1 " 23	Phthisis.
"	26	Seduction.....	Dementia.....	3 months.	12 days.....	Exhaustion.
"	56	Millerism	Sub acute mania.....	7 weeks..	1 month, 25 days.	Phthisis.
"	50	Phthisis.....	Melancholia.....	6 months.	2 days.....	Phthisis.
"	75	Old age.....	Dementia with general paralysis.....	4 months.	27 days.....	General paralysis.
"	16	Intemperance of father...	Dementia with epilepsy	.....	2 months, 21 days	Epilepsy.
"	48	Change of life.....	Periodic mania.....	11 years...	9 " 14	Apoplexy.
"	30	Disease of heart.....	Melancholia.....	1 year....	1 month, 4 days..	Hypertrophy and dilatation of heart.
"	45	Domestic trouble.....	Acute mania.....	2 months.	5 days.....	Contusions received before admission.
"	23	.....	Exhaustive mania.....	2 days...	22 days.....	Exhaustive mania.
"	45	Fever.....	Mania.....	1 year....	24 ".....	Exhaustion.
"	40	Tumor on brain.....	Dementia.....	4 months.	9 ".....	Tumor on brain.
"	40	Disappointment in love...	Dementia.....	7 years....	8 ".....	Phthisis.
"	43	Deafness and change of life.....	Acute mania.....	3 weeks..	9 ".....	Exhaustion.
"	33	Dyspepsia.....	Monomania.....	2 years....	3 ".....	Exhaustion.
"	39	Puerperal.....	Dementia.....	4 months.	1 yr. 9 mos. 7 days	Phthisis.
"	22	Puerperal..	Exhaustive mania.....	3 weeks..	13 days.....	Exhaustive mania.
"	42	Fatigue and anxiety	Dementia.....	6 " ..	2 months, 18 days	Exhaustion.

Total number of deaths 39—19 men and 20 women. The mortality has been low, being on the average number resident 9.22 per cent., and on the whole number treated 4.59 per cent. It will be perceived, from the above table, that many of those who died came to us in the last stages of serious organic disease. Of the eight deaths from phthisis, six were dying when admitted, two of them not able to sit up or speak, and were only sustained the short period of their residence by warmth and free stimulation. The seven cases reported as having died of exhaustion, were wasted by disease or vicious habits. Three of them, at the development of the mania, had been purged, blistered, and profusely bled, and were brought to the Asylum on beds. This injudicious treatment cannot be too strongly condemned. The recuperative powers were in these so far exhausted that no amount of care, stimulation, and nutrition could arouse them. It may be proper to state that a number of persons received in a state of extreme feebleness, after long nursing, watchfulness, and free stimulation, recovered. The number of such cases received was thirty-three. Seven of this number died, making twenty-six per cent. mortality in these cases.

Two deaths are reported from exhaustive mania out of seven received. One of these was a puerperal case, brought to us from a distant State, a journey of eight hundred miles, three weeks after delivery, and was wasted to a skeleton, and not able to speak when received; had not taken food or drink for four days, nor slept for seventy-two hours. One female died of contusions. Before coming she had been shut in a room, and pounded and bruised herself over her head, lower limbs, and back, and when received she was carried to bed, and on the following day sank into a comatose state, and so continued until she died. She was a large, fat woman, and decomposition commenced before life was extinct. One male was brought in a bruised and mutilated condition, and died in three days, from erysipelas from the wounds. We report a large number of deaths from general paralysis. This fatal disease, as well as that of epilepsy, is increasing. The experience of this institution goes to show, that, with but few exceptions, these diseases have their origin in intemperance and vicious habits, either in the individuals or their ancestry. No epidemic prevailed during the year. One case of variolous disease appeared in May, which was immediately isolated, and the entire population of the house vaccinated, after which no other case occurred. This was a case of acute dementia of eight months standing, and seven months residence. The mental affection entirely disappeared simultaneously with the full eruption of the disease. No case of suicide has occurred for more than two years. It should

be added, in this connection, that during the progress of the work it was necessary to vacate, successively, portions of the house, and place the occupants in other wards, so that for several months the patients in the female wing were unduly crowded together—fifty-four occupying apartments designed for thirty-five. It was feared this would engender disease, therefore great care was taken to secure natural ventilation by adjustment of windows and doors, and by airing thoroughly while the inmates were in the dining rooms at meals, and out walking. These precautions, though occasionally endangering escapes, we believe aided in an important degree in the preservation of health. No cases of erysipelas, and but few of diarrhœa, occurred in these wards, while in other parts of the house both these diseases were quite prevalent. This is a single fact, showing the effect of ventilation. During the summer fresh vegetables were used freely, and contributed materially to the health and comfort of the house.

TABLE SHOWING THE PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS ON THE WHOLE NUMBER TREATED, AVERAGE POPULATION AND DISCHARGES, FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Deaths.	Whole No. treated.	Per centage.	Average population.	Per centaeg.	Number discharged.	Per centage.
1843	7	267	2.53	109	6.42	80	8.75
1844	16	471	3.39	236	6.78	211	7.58
1845	21	553	3.79	265	7.92	268	7.75
1846	22	622	3.53	283	7.77	248	8.87
1847	48	802	5.98	415	11.56	330	14.54
1848	86	877	9.80	474	18.14	382	22.51
1849	69	857	8.05	454	15.19	408	16.91
1850	51	816	6.25	433	11.77	387	13.17
1851	48	795	6.03	440	10.91	360	13.33
1852	38	825	4.72	441	8.84	400	9.75
1853	39	849	4.59	423	9.22	403	9.67

The plan for warming and ventilating the Asylum, submitted with my last annual report, having been adopted by your Board, and ordered to be carried out on one-half of the building, the work was commenced early in the spring, and vigorously prosecuted during the season. The plan, requiring extensive alterations in the building, made it necessary to vacate successively portions of the house as the work progressed, reducing the number of patients by about thirty. The patients and furniture being removed, the work commenced by securing the floors where the walls were to be removed, then cutting the corridor walls on the side next the rooms.

These walls are sixteen inches thick, eight inches of which was cut way from attic to basement. In this space flues were erected twelve inches square on one side of the hall for warm air and ventilation, eight inches square on the other side for ventilation only; encroaching on the rooms eight inches on one side, and four on the other. The ventilating flues opening in each room both at floor and ceiling, the warm-air flues opening in the halls near the ceiling, at distances of nine feet, and a part also opening in the rooms near the floor. These flues open in the basement on different elevations, allowing of their communication with three compartments in the air-chamber, one above the other.

The air-chambers are constructed in the basement hall on one side, and are seven feet wide and ten feet high, their entire length being over four hundred feet, and divided into ten distinct chambers. The brackets for holding the radiating pipes are placed on one wall of the chamber only, (the wall in which are the flues,) and constructed for twelve coils of one-inch pipe; nine pipes in each branch T, the four middle coils having a space above and below them, and a corresponding arm on the bracket, to which is secured a sheet-iron partition which separates the pipe into three horizontal compartments, one for each story, each compartment having a sheet-iron door hinged to the partition above, and falling down in front of the pipe. Each coil of pipe in each compartment has a stop-cock, so that one or more can be used at pleasure. The coils all turn with an arm near one end, and in some chambers near both ends, to allow of expansion and contraction. Along the bottom of the chamber, throughout their whole extent, is a trench two feet wide, constructed of brick and cement, for the steam and condensed water pipes. This trench connects with an oval culvert three feet three inches by four feet six inches, through which the pipes are laid to the boiler, three hundred feet in rear of the centre building. The floors of the air-chambers are of brick and flagging, under which

are the cold-air openings from the main cold-air passage. These are to be controlled by valves, and are equal in dimensions to the flues rising from the chambers. The cold-air passage for admitting the external air to the heating chamber, is constructed by removing the partition walls of the rooms on one side of the hall in the basement, supporting the wall above by iron girders and columns; thus making a continuous passage under the building, throughout its whole length, and communicating by a covered passage, ten feet square, with the boiler house in the rear, where blowers are to be placed for propelling the air through the building.

The boiler house, constructed especially for this purpose, and placed in the rear of the Asylum buildings, at a distance of one hundred feet from them, is one hundred and thirty feet long by forty wide, built of brick, two stories high, with slate roof. The first floor is divided into four apartments; one for the blowers, one for a wash-house, one for an engine-room, in which is placed a thirty-horse power beam engine, fourteen inch cylinder and four feet stroke, for pumping water, driving the blowers, and for propelling the washing machinery, and a boiler-room forty feet square, in which are set the two drop flue boilers, eight feet in diameter and twenty-six feet long. The boiler flues are twelve inches in diameter, placed in three ranges, six flues in each range; thus carrying the heat three times through the boiler, thence passing along the under surface of the boiler, giving to each boiler fifteen hundred feet of fire surface. The boilers connect with the chimney-stack by an underground flue, three feet six inches in diameter. The chimney is one hundred feet high, in shape of a gently tapering octagon, ten feet in diameter at the bottom, built of brick, resting on a granite base. The smoke-flue in the chimney is three feet six inches in diameter, rising sixty feet, surrounded by an air space for ventilation of the rear buildings. The boilers send off their steam by a ten-inch main, and the condensed water returns by a four-inch main, and is raised by a steam pump into the boiler.

For the ventilation of the building, there are flues eight inches square, opening at the ceiling and floor of each room, the upper opening controlled by a key valve, and to be kept closed in winter, the lower opening being always open. These flues open into a common trunk in the attic. At this point, valves, connected and moved by a lever, control the flues of an entire corridor. The main foul-air passage is equal in size to the sum of the flues, being at its largest part not less than eleven feet square. This passage rises from the floor of the attic to the top of the cupola, sixty feet; thus giving a perpendicular ascent

sufficient perhaps to carry off the foul air; if not, to be assisted by radiating pipe in this passage. To this also is to be fitted a valve for controlling the ventilation of the entire house. The high winds to which this location is exposed, seem to make these means of control desirable. The admission of cold air is controlled in the same manner.

All the air-flues, both large and small, are plastered on their inner surface. The cubic dimensions of the half of the building, in which the alterations have been made, are eight hundred thousand cubic feet of clear air space.

The amount of piping is fifty-three thousand feet of one-inch pipe, one thousand six hundred feet of three-quarter-inch pipe for direct radiation in the chapel, and seventeen hundred feet of cast-iron pipe, varying from three to ten inches, for the admission of the steam, and the return of the condensed water, making eighteen thousand square feet of radiating surface, giving a proportion of about one square foot of radiating surface to forty-five cubic feet of air space.

It is expected that one of the two boilers above described will be sufficient for one-half of the building when the works shall be completed. We have, therefore, fifteen hundred square feet of fire surface to eighteen thousand square feet of radiating surface, and eight hundred thousand cubic feet of air to be warmed—about equal to one square foot of fire surface to twelve square feet of radiating surface, and five hundred and thirty cubic feet of air space.

Cubic dimensions,.....800,000 cubic feet.

Radiating surface,..... 18,000 square feet.

Fire surface of one boiler,..... 1,500 “

These proportions were adopted after a careful examination of the principal buildings warmed by steam in this country, and a liberal allowance made for the severity of our climate.

In the maturing of the plans no pains were spared to secure a combination of the most perfect arrangements now in use, and in the execution of the work great care has been taken to insure its being done in the most thorough and permanent manner.

In conjunction with the principal object, that of heating and ventilation, we have carried on extensive repairs of the building and fixtures not immediately connected with the main design, but which could well be done while the building was in the possession of the mechanics.

The most important of these repairs is the reconstruction of bathrooms and water-closets, after the plan mentioned in my last report.

Five hundred and seventy feet of brick sewer, laid in water lime, ovoid shape, three feet deep and two feet wide, has been put down, leading from the kitchens and water-closets to the main drain.

The amusements and employments of patients have been as usual, and cared for during all the stages of the work during the summer.

The Matron reports the following articles made by the female attendants and patients; in addition to which, they have repaired all the clothing, bedding, &c., and assisted the tailor in making vests and pants:

Shirts,.....	823	Lace caps,.....	75
Chemises,.....	309	Towels,.....	268
Pillows cases,.....	334	Quilted skirts,.....	81
Cup-board spreads,.....	20	Socks,.....	540
Muslin caps,.....	97	Pairs drawers,.....	381
Straw ticks,.....	97	Sheets,.....	387
Sacks,.....	72	Cravats,.....	514
Hose,.....	130	Pocket handkerchiefs,.....	239
Horse blankets,.....	7	Bolster ticks,.....	30
Wrappers,.....	502	Dresses,.....	523
Night dresses,.....	149	Plain skirts,.....	27
Window curtains,.....	43	Comfortables,.....	91
Table spread,.....	41		
Total articles,.....		5,760	

The tailor reports sixty coats, one hundred and forty-nine vests, and two hundred and five pairs pants, made in the shop.

The carpenter shops have been a source of great benefit to patients, and of profit. The mechanics having charge of them, with the assistance rendered by patients, aided largely in the carpenter work connected with heating and ventilating the house, the reconstruction of bath-rooms, &c., and repaired the furniture and other breakages, put up the fencing and gates over the farm; and in addition, turned out the following well-made articles: Bureaus 4, ottomans 2, wardrobes 5, workbenches 2, large black-walnut wardrobe, wash-stands 15, picture and map-frames 11, large settee, writing-desks 2, double rocking-chair, large gothic book-case, cottage book-case, small book-cases 3, centre-table, crib bedsteads 2, garden boxes 106, patterns for castings 16, and fancy articles to the amount of ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents. Total value of labor on these articles, \$829.75.

Our Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, continues with us. Daily evening service, and for a short time the Sabbath services were interrupted by the work going on.

During the year our pulpit has been filled very acceptably by Rev. W. E. Knox, of Rome; Rev. Mr. Searles, of New Hartford; Rev. Dr. Proal, of Utica; Revs. Leeds, Lincoln, Matson, Fowler, Dickson, Wylie, Neeley, and Corey, of Utica. For these favors, we desire to make special acknowledgment.

The improvements on the farm and garden, though not to the extent of our wishes, have been all that our means would admit of. Eighty rods of board fence have been put up, in a permanent manner, towards inclosing the farm; also, a similar fence of twenty-four rods, inclosing a lot on the canal for a coal and lumber dock.

The wet and swampy ground reclaimed by tile draining last year, produced this season an abundant crop of vegetables. The surface water is carried into a large open drain. We have continued this work, and through the summer have laid one hundred rods of tile.

A substantial piggery, thirty by seventy-five feet, have been erected. The Steward reports upon our efforts at fattening and raising pork, as follows:

On hand at commencement of the year, forty-one shoats, which have been fatted and slaughtered this fall, and weighed 11,205 lbs.; one hundred and thirty-two pigs have been bred, seventy-five of which were sold when a few weeks old, for \$128.41. The pork was fatted and the stock raised mainly on vegetables and the offal from the kitchen, the whole cost of feed purchased being but \$46.55. Profit from sale of pigs and from pork, and shoats on hand, \$1,217.18. Stock of piggery now is sixteen breeding sows, seven fattening hogs, and fifty-seven shoats.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

Hay, 20 tons at \$12,.....	\$240 00
Oats in bundle,.....	35 00
Sweet corn, (in ear,) 80 bush. at 3s.,.....	30 00
Corn, (in field,) 65 " 2s. 6d.,.....	20 31
Corn stalks,.....	5 00
Pumpkins, 4 loads, at 3s.,.....	1 50
Pumpkins, (for house,) 100 at 4c.,.....	4 00
Potatoes, 917 bush. at 3s.,.....	343 88
	<hr/>
	\$679 69

The breaking up of the front lawns diminishes the amount of hay more than one-half. Several hundred bushels of potatoes were lost by the rot.

Stock of farm consists of two span of draught and two of carriage horses, one single horse, a pair of working oxen, and twenty-two cows.

PRODUCE OF GARDEN.

Green peas,.....	205	bushels at 4s.,.....	\$102 50
String beans,.....	175	" 4s.,.....	87 50
Green beets,.....	276	" 1s.,.....	34 50
Peppers,.....	3	" 12s.,.....	4 50
Lima beans,.....	20	" 8s.,.....	20 00
Cranberry beans,.....	12	" 8s.,.....	12 00
Top onions,.....	15	" 1s.,.....	1 88
Tomatoes,.....	373	" 4s.,	186 50
Potato onions,.....	25	" 4s.,.....	12 50
Dry onions,.....	243	" 4s.,.....	121 50
Beets,.....	700	" 2s.,.....	175 00
Carrots,.....	960	" 2s.,.....	240 00
Parsnips,.....	210	" 2s.,.....	52 50
Rutabagas,.....	40	" 2s.,.....	10 00
Salsify,.....	120	" 8s.,.....	120 00
Parsnips,.....	180	" 2s.,	46 20
Seed peas,.....	12	" 12s.,.....	18 00
Dry beans,.....	13	" 8s.,.....	13 00
Cucumbers, (pickled,).....	33	barrels at 20s.,.....	82 50
Pepper grass,.....	120	bunches at 3c.,.....	3 60
Parsley,.....	185	" 3c.,.....	5 40
Asparagus,.....	1,494	" 6c.,.....	89 64
Rhubarb,.....	4,000	" 6c.,.....	240 00
Lettuce,.....	2,271	heads at 2c.,.....	45 42
Cauliflowers,.....	120	" 10c.,.....	12 00
Cabbages,.....	4,892	" 4c.,.....	195 68
Celery,.....	2,489	" 4c.,.....	99 56
Summer squash,.....	1,600	dozens at 8c.,.....	128 00
Cucumbers,.....	586	" 3c.,.....	17 58
Winter squash,.....	284	" 1s.,.....	35 50
Melons,.....	234	each 4c.,	9 36
Sage,.....	34	pounds at 2s.,.....	8 50
Currants,.....	1,389	quarts at 4c.,.....	55 56
Gooseberries,.....	166	" 6c.,.....	9 96
Strawberries,.....	85	" 1s.,.....	10 63
Raspberries,.....	24	" 6c.,.....	1 44

\$2,988 15

The garden has been much enlarged, and now contains fifteen acres. This not only gives a full supply of vegetables, but affords the means of employment to a greater number of men, and facilitates their recovery. All the work of the garden was accomplished by the patients and attendants, under the direction and assistance of our efficient gardener.

The cultivation of the lawn in front of the building, preparatory to laying out walks and planting trees, has been prosecuted during the summer. It is now thoroughly tile-drained, and well subdued by frequent plowing. Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburgh, has kindly consented to select the trees, a part of which have been already received.

In February, our green-house, with its entire stock of plants, was destroyed by fire. This loss, which at the time seemed almost irreparable, has, by unsolicited liberality, been more than made up to us. We desire to make especial mention of the kindness and courtesy of George Cummings, Esq., of New York, and Mrs. Evans, of Batavia, to whom we are mainly indebted. Immediately after hearing of our loss, Mr. Cummings offered to replenish our green-house should we rebuild. This induced us to commence at once, and in the plan of the building he assisted, visiting us for that purpose. At the proper time for the removal of plants, he, with much consideration, obtained their gratuitous transportation by railroad from New York to Utica. For this act of liberality on the part of the railroad companies, we return our thanks. Mrs. Evans happened to visit the Asylum shortly after the accident, and generously proposed sending us her entire collection, which is very choice and valuable. We are indebted to Mr. Dundas, of Philadelphia, for some rare plants, and for the offer of others when we shall be prepared to receive them; also, to Herman Cope, Esq., of Philadelphia, for a specimen of the *Victoria Regia*, which we were not able to preserve until the completion of an aquarium. We have now all the appliances for cultivating it, and the offer of another plant in the spring. Also, to Mr. S. P. Lyman, of Utica, for some valuable plants and shrubs. A spacious green-house has been erected, and from the above sources is nearly filled.

“The Opal” has continued in successful operation, and been the means of adding largely to our library. Four hundred volumes, standard books, have been purchased with the surplus funds. For the great increase of the Opal library, however, we are indebted to the liberality of the following gentlemen :

Of New York city: D. Appleton & Co., Robert Carter & Bros., George Putnam & Co., and Charles Scribner; each of whom presented over a hundred volumes, "such books as we choose to select" from their catalogue. Mr. Henry Ivison, all the published list of Newman & Ivison, and thirty-eight additional select volumes. Mr. Charles B. Norton, nineteen volumes "Illustrated Library," twenty-four copies of "Cantica Laudis," for choir, and two large and costly engravings. Mr. M. W. Dodd, twenty volumes; Mr. E. Dunnigan, twenty-four volumes; Stanford & Swords, ten volumes; Methodist Book Concern, fifty volumes; American Tract Society, eighty volumes.

Of Philadelphia: Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., twenty-eight volumes, selected from their list, and a set of the British poets; Mr. A. Hart, sixteen volumes, selected; Messrs. Lindsay & Blackiston, twenty volumes; Rev. H. Hooker, nineteen volumes; Messrs. Smith & English, eighteen volumes; Mr. W. S. Martin, thirteen volumes; Messrs Lea & Blanchard, "Queens of England," twelve volumes; Presbyterian Board of Publication, sixty-seven volumes; Sunday School Union, fifty-three volumes.

Of Boston: Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., thirty volumes; Crosby, Nichols & Co., twenty-two volumes; Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, twelve volumes; Ticknor & Co., eleven volumes; B. B. Mussey & Co., eight volumes; J. P. Jewett & Co., six volumes; Gould & Lincoln, five volumes; Tappan & Whittemore, "Spark's Life of Franklin."

Mr. Archibald McIntyre, of Philadelphia, presented a view of Lake George, an oil painting, which now hangs in the ladies' parlor.

The ladies, by the product of a fair held in February, have purchased six hundred well selected volumes of books, which have been placed on the first hall, in a handsome gothic book-case made in our carpenters' shop.

We now have, in the several libraries, for the use of patients and attendants, nearly three thousand volumes. These, with the numerous papers and periodicals received in exchange for the Opal, are a substantial source of interest, comfort, and improvement to the whole house.

Our thanks are due to Doctor Coventry, of Utica, for a copy of the original report of the Trustees of this institution; to Doctor T. Romeyn Beck, for medical works; to Hons. William H. Seward and G. R. Babcock, and Miss Dix, for public documents; to the Secretary of State, for the university edition of the Documentary History of

New York; and to the Smithsonian Institution, for five volumes, Contributions to Useful Knowledge.

We have had, through the year, with few exceptions, intelligent and faithful attendants; and at this time, have a corps to whose fidelity, devotion, and kindness, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony.

To the assistant physicians, and other officers who have shared with me the labors, cares, and responsibilities of the past year, I am deeply indebted.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the assistance you have rendered me in the increased duties of the year, and the great part you have borne in the extensive work carried on, especially during my illness, and for your interest in my welfare, in granting and urging a short period of rest and relaxation, the more fully to restore my health.

With thankfulness to a Divine superintending Providence for past blessings, and reliance on His guidance for continued success, we enter upon another year.

N. D. BENEDICT.

NOVEMBER 30, 1853.

APPENDIX.

For the information of those who may desire to place their friends in this institution, we add the law regulating the admission of patients :

Reference to laws passed by the Legislature relative to insane persons.

Part 1, chap. 20, title 3, art. 1, of the Revised Statutes, "of the safe keeping and care of Lunatics."

Session Laws 1842, chap. 135, "An act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance, and recovery of the Insane."

Session Laws 1850, chap. 282, sec. 2, relating to sending indigent insane persons, not paupers, to the asylum.

Session Laws 1851, chap. 446, amending the law respecting indigent insane persons.

"Each county may at all times have one indigent insane patient in the asylum, whose disease at the time of admission was a first attack, and did not exceed six months; and such further number of either old or recent cases as the asylum can accommodate, in proportion to the insane population of the county. The patients shall be designated by the superintendents of the poor, or, if the county has no such superintendents, by the first judge. (Chap. 135, Session Laws 1842, sect. 25.)

"The county superintendents of the poor of any county, and any overseers of the poor of any town, to which any person shall be chargeable, who shall be or become a lunatic, may send such person to the lunatic asylum by an order under their hands."

Under this law, an order of the superintendent of the poor for the county, or of the overseers of the poor of the town to which the patient is chargeable, and which pays the expense without recourse to the county, is all that is necessary for admission of any poor person. Where the order is made by the overseers of the poor of the town, it should be stated that the town alone is liable for the support of the patient, and not the county.

The order of a county judge secures the admission of *indigent* persons, not *paupers*, in which order it must be stated that the applicant became insane within one year prior to the date of the order. Sec. 26 of act of 1842 is as follows :

“When a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the first judge of the county where he resides; and said judge shall call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case; and either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, as to the question of insanity, shall decide the case as to his indigence. And if the judge certifies that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him insane, and his estate is insufficient to support him and his family, (or, if he has no family, himself,) under the visitation of insanity, on his certificate, authenticated by the county clerk and seal of the county courts, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of said county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in two years. The judge, in such case, shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physician, taken under oath, and other papers, with a report of his proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the facts to the supervisors, whose duty it shall be at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support accordingly.”

The above law was changed by chap. 282, Sessions Laws 1850, sec. 2, of which is as follows :

“No person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, shall be admitted into the asylum on the certificate of a county judge, made under and pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the ‘*Act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the cure, maintenance, and recovery of the insane,*’ passed April 7th, 1842, unless such person has become insane within one year next prior to the granting of such certificate by the county judge; and it shall be the duty of said judge when an application is made to him, pursuant to said twenty-sixth section of said act, to cause such reasonable notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing the same, to be given to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county chargeable with supporting such persons in the asylum, if admitted, or, if such expense is chargeable to a town or city, then to an overseer of the poor of such town or city, as he may judge reasonable under the circumstances; and he shall then proceed to inquire as to the time

when such person became insane, and shall, in addition to the requirements of said twenty-sixth section, state in his certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced before him, that such person became insane within a year next prior to the date of his certificate. On granting such certificate, the judge may, in his discretion, require the friends of the patient to give security to the superintendent of the poor of the county, to remove the patient from the asylum at the end of two years, in case he does not sooner recover. When a patient who is admitted into the asylum on the certificate of the county judge, given pursuant to the twenty-sixth section of the aforesaid act, has remained in the asylum two years, and has not recovered, the superintendent of the asylum shall send notice by mail to the overseer of the poor of the town where the patient resided at the time of his admission into the asylum, or to the county judge of the county from which he was sent, that such patient has remained two years in the asylum, and has not recovered, and that he should be removed from the asylum, and that in case he is not removed, the expense of his support will be chargeable to the county until he is so removed, and then such expense shall be chargeable to the county accordingly; but in every case where a patient admitted into the asylum pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the said act, shall have remained there two years, and has not recovered, the managers of the asylum may, in their discretion, cause such patient to be returned to the county from which he came, and charge the expense of such removal to the county."

The object of this humane provision is undoubtedly to extend the benefits of this institution to persons with limited means, whose insanity is of a recent date, and, therefore, probably curable, and if recovered in the space of two years, restoring them to their families, and their property unimpaired, and saving them from the paralyzing influence upon their future life, of finding themselves by the loss of health and reason, reduced to beggary. Patients sent through this channel, generally supply their own clothing, and pay their travelling expenses to and from the asylum. If not recovered in two years, the law requires that they then be removed, and if their friends do not remove them, the superintendents of the poor may have the disposal of them, or they may be sent to the county from which they came.

"Whenever there are vacancies in the asylum, the managers may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreements, such recent cases as may seek admission under peculiarly afflictive circumstances, or which, in his opinion, promise speedy recovery."

No patient can now be received at private expense, not coming strictly within the meaning of this law. The incurable patients of this class are now in course of removal.

Patients supported by their friends are received without any other papers than certificates from county or bank officers, or other prominent individuals, of the ability of those who become bound for their support in the asylum, to meet all expenses incurred. The form of agreement entered into by the person or sureties who become bound for the patient admitted, is as follows:

Whereas, ———, of the town of ———, in the county of ———, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica: Now, therefore, we the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to Edmund A. Wetmore, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him, and his successors in office, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever he shall be required to be removed by the Managers or Superintendent; and we also engage to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to his friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so as aforesaid; and if he shall be removed at the request of his friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then we engage to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he should be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made semi-annually, on the first day of February and August in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due.

“In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names this the ——— day of ———, in the year 1850.”

This agreement or understanding is generally signed by near relatives or other friends of the patient, or legal guardians, if any such there be, at or prior to the time of admission or subsequently upon the deposit

on the admission of the patient, of a sum of money sufficient to secure its execution.

The charges for board for this class of patients vary from three and a half to seven dollars per week, according to the circumstances of the case. Indigent persons who pay their own expenses, are received at three dollars per week.

“When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient and likely to be benefited by remaining in the institution, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there another year, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum. And they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the superintendent.”

As all, or nearly all, insane persons are “fit” patients for a lunatic asylum, and as all such as are unable to take care of themselves would be “benefited” by being properly cared for in such an institution, therefore the law doubtless contemplates cases that are likely to result in, or approach at least to, recovery, and only in such cases would we feel justified in making the certificate the law demands.

We regret to be obliged to call the attention of county officers to the following law, which is too frequently overlooked or disregarded:

“All town and county officers sending a patient to the asylum, shall, before sending them, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness and is comfortably clothed, and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.”

We request especially that patients brought to us from county houses be clean and free from vermin.

All patients require at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under garments. Most of the patients go out regularly, and consequently require clothing suited to the seasons. For males, great coats and boots are required in winter; shoes will answer in the summer; slippers are worn in the house. Females also need ample clothing for riding or walking in the winter. The supply should be liberal when it can be afforded. All clothing is marked with the name of the patient to whom it belongs, and much pains are taken to have it kept in good order and repair.

The removal of a patient should not be attempted while laboring under severe bodily disease, as fevers, erysipelas, large and dangerous wounds or sores, consumption, &c.

In conveying a patient to the asylum, let it be done by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by planning a journey to Utica or a visit to the asylum, and when there, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while their admission was already decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and stay a few days to see how they like it, under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also too often in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. The patient should be brought by an intelligent and intimate acquaintance, who will be able to give a minute history of the case, or a written account should be transmitted. In the latter should be stated the name, age, married or single, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, predisposing and exciting causes; here give a minute history of the patient from youth up, temperament, peculiarities, disposition, &c.; also, the cause supposed to have affected the patient immediately preceding the attack; state what relatives, near or remote, are or have been insane or peculiar; also, what diseases the patient has suffered from, fits, skin diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ulcers, &c. Give the date of the attack, going back to the first noticeable disturbance, no matter how slight; also, the duration of the more marked and decided symptoms, the number of attacks, (if this be not the first,) and if ever before admitted, the number of admissions to this asylum, and how complete was the recovery in the intervals between the attacks; state fully the condition of the patient at the time of admission, whether suicidal or homicidal, whether he eats, sleeps, strikes, breaks, destroys, or is noisy, or inattentive to personal cleanliness, and whatever else may occur to the friends likely to be useful to us.

It is desirable that application for admission be always made before the patient is brought to the asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence about, or with patients, should be post paid, and addressed to Dr. Benedict, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

REPORT ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,

MADE BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS
OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE, AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
AT ITS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1851.

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest part of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built, without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and as far as possible be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber for two attendants; two clothes-rooms, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube, leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of access, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged, that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with moveable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be underground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which, at the boiler, does not exceed 212 degrees F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane, and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly, can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories, should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most of the excited class should be constructed with room on but one side of the corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

Propositions in Reference to the Organization of Hospitals for the Insane,

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS, MAY 10, 1853.

I. The general controlling power should be vested in a board of trustees or managers, if of a State institution, selected in such manner as will be likely most effectually to protect it from all influences connected with political measures or political changes; if of a private corporation, by those properly authorized to vote.

II. The board of trustees should not exceed twelve in number, and be composed of individuals possessing the public confidence, distinguished for liberality, intelligence, and active benevolence; above all political influence, and able and willing faithfully to attend to the duties of their station. Their tenure of office should be so arranged, that where changes are deemed desirable, the terms of not more than one-third of the whole number should expire in any one year.

III. The board of trustees should appoint the physician, and on his nomination, and not otherwise, the assistant physician, steward, and matron. They should, as a board, or by committee, visit and examine every part of the institution, at frequent stated intervals, not less than semi-monthly, and at such other times as they may deem expedient, and exercise so careful a supervision over the expenditures and general operations of the hospital, as to give to the community a proper degree of confidence in the correctness of its management.

IV. The physician should be the superintendent and the chief executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well educated physician, he should possess the mental, physical, and social qualities, to fit him for the post. He should serve during good behavior, reside on or very near the premises, and his compensation should be so liberal as to enable him to devote his whole time and energies to the welfare of the hospital. He should nominate to the board suitable persons to act as assistant physician, steward, and matron; he should have the entire control of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients, the unrestricted power of appointment and discharge of all persons

engaged in their care, and should exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

V. The assistant physician, or assistant physicians, where more than one is required, should be graduates of medicine, of such character and qualifications as to be able to represent and perform the ordinary duties of the physician during his absence.

VI. The steward, under the direction of the superintending physician, and by his order, should make all purchases for the institution, keep the accounts, make engagements with, pay, and discharge those employed about the establishment; have a supervision of the farm, garden, and grounds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

VII. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, should have a general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the house, and under the same direction, do what she can to promote the comfort and restoration of the patients.

VIII. In institutions containing more than two hundred patients, a second assistant physician and an apothecary should be employed, to the latter of whom other duties, in the male wards, may be conveniently assigned.

IX. If a chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, he should be selected by the superintendent, and like all others engaged in the care of the patients, he should be entirely under his direction.

X. In every hospital for the insane, there should be one supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

XI. In no institution should the number of persons in immediate attendance on the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

XII. The fullest authority should be given to the superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an institution, and to secure this an efficient night-watch should always be provided.

XIII. The situation and circumstances of different institutions may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions, but in every hospital at least all those that have been

referred to are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages that may be hoped for from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the insane.

XIX. All persons employed in the care of the insane should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition, be educated, and in all respects trustworthy, and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description.